

1958



KOREA

4291

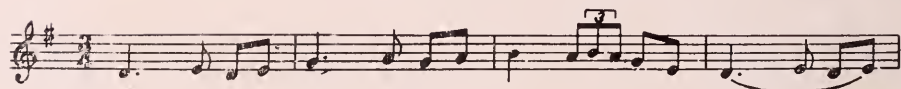




아 리 랑

ARIRANG

KOREAN FOLK SONG



아 리 랑 아 리 랑 아 라 리 요

A - RI-RANG, A - RI-RANG, A - RA - RI - O - - - -



아 리 랑 고 개 로 넘 어 간 다

As the stars, my tears are countless as they ceaseless - ly flow,



나 를 버 리 고 가 시 는 남 은

You, so faith - less Are leav - ing me a - lone and pale



십 리 도 못 가 서 발 병 난 다

May your feet pain you at the end of the mile





대한민국 대통령 리승만 박사

Dr. Syngman Rhee

President of the Republic of Korea

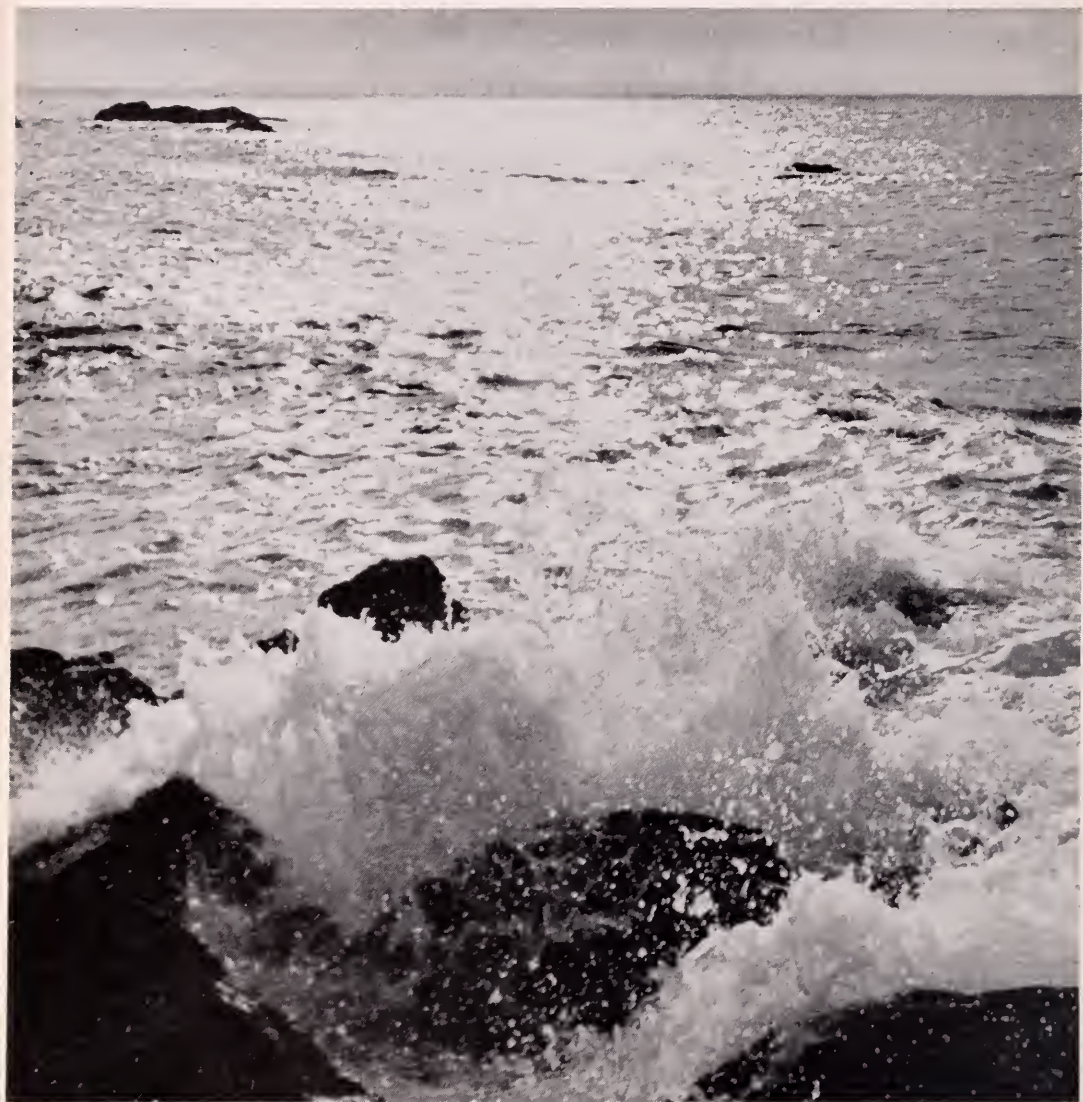


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1958

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새아침

Dawn of the New Year

The New Year starts with the blessing of golden sunlight on the sea.

K O R E A

The still cruelly divided Korean Peninsula is a land of 85,000 square miles of great natural beauty, with a moderate climate of four distinct seasons and a population of some 30 million peace-loving people.

A lofty mountain range spreads from the northern border over most of the northern part of the country, and projects a steep branch southward along the eastern coast to form the backbone of the peninsula. Its ribs slope down to the plains and rich fields in the south and particularly in the west, and its further eminences form more than 2,500 islands in the Korean Strait to the south and in the Yellow Sea to the west.

The highest peak, Mt. Paektu, rises near the mid point of the northern border, and on its slopes are the head waters of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers. The Yalu, the longest river in the country, runs westward into the Yellow Sea, forming a natural boundary with Manchuria; while the Tumen River, the second longest and the only major river to pour into the Eastern Sea, forms the eastern section of the natural boundary with Manchuria and Siberia at its mouth.

Korean history covers a span of 4,291 years. Like other ancient countries, Korea's earliest history is shrouded in the mists of mythological lore until Kija of Puyo established his dominating influence over the scattered tribes in 1122 B.C.

The three kingdoms of Silla, Koguryo, and Paekje—founded in the early decades B.C.—comprised the first well organized and stable governments in Korea. Silla, known as the first kingdom, became the strongest, conquering the other two in the middle of the 6th century, and extending its sway over the entire peninsula.

During the Three Kingdom era, Buddhism was introduced into the country and flourished particularly in Silla. Many of the temples built at that time are still in existence and contain countless beautiful examples of the culture of those days. Also still standing is the famous astronomical observatory erected near the Silla capital, Kyongju. It was a period, particularly during the Silla ascendancy, of extraordinary artistic development which has been reflected throughout all subsequent Korean history.

In the beginning of the 10th century the Koryo Dynasty succeeded Silla, and left the magnificent legacy of the literature and the arts of Buddhism, which was the state religion. For the first time in the world, printing from movable metal type was achieved during the Koryo period. Another example of the dynasty's artistic versatility was the creation of the world famous blue-green porcelain Celadon, which is prized as collector's items.

The Yi Dynasty succeeded the Koryo in 1392, and its first king made Seoul his capital city. Confucianism became the state religion and the ethical standards of the people made Korea known as "the land of courtesy" throughout the Orient.

The fourth monarch, Sejong the Great, created the Korean alphabet of 24 letters, which enabled the people to reproduce their speech phonetically and freed them from having to learn thousands of ideographs.

In addition to such cultural accomplishments, the dynasty was notable for the invention of the famous "turtle ship," the first iron-clad battleship ever built, by Admiral Sun-sin Yi. With a few of these amazingly modern vessels, he totally destroyed an invading Japanese fleet 400 years ago. But the Dynasty ended, and catastrophe befell the people when predatory Japan occupied the country in 1905 and then, in 1910, annexed it.

During the ensuing 40 years of occupation, the Korean people suffered intense humiliation and hardship. They were forbidden to speak their own language in public life and even were forced to adopt Japanese names. The Independence Movement in 1919, which was an inevitable result of the Japanese oppression, was brutally suppressed, and many Korean patriots were summarily executed.

With the tolling of the bells of liberation in 1945, every Korean was overjoyed in anticipation of living again in peace in a free and independent nation. But their joy was short-lived. For they found themselves divided at the 38th parallel, and soon discovered that the Soviet forces in the north would stop at nothing in their desire to occupy the entire peninsula and subject it to Communist tyranny. When the Russians refused to allow a United Nations commission to enter north Korea, a free and democratic election was held in south Korea under UN supervision in 1948, and the Republic of Korea was established as the only legitimate government on the peninsula.

In June 1950, the Communists in the north invaded the Republic in a sneak attack intended to destroy the government and enslave the people. But for the immediate response of the UN, they would have succeeded.

After a long and destructive war, victorious UN forces drove north to the Yalu River, only to have the victory nullified by the entry of millions of Red Chinese soldiers. Under overwhelming pressure, UN forces withdrew, finally stabilizing defense lines approximately on the 38th parallel.

During the months that followed, the steady buildup of UN forces, plus the attrition of the Red Chinese army, placed the UN in a position to achieve victory. Unfortunately, the United Nations Commander was prevented from achieving victory by the infamous Armistice Agreement.

In the past, most of the electric generation and heavy industrial plants were located in the north. The southern part was largely devoted to agriculture. Aggravating the economic situation, the southern half was completely devastated during the war.

Faced by apparently insurmountable obstacles, the Republic of Korea began to build factories, power plants, railroads, roads. Fortunately, the Republic did not stand alone. Assisted by funds and materials from the United States and the United Nations, the Republic of Korea is building a modern economy. Each month sees new factories begin production, railroads have established normal schedules, roads and highways have been rebuilt. Crops have been increased by modern agricultural methods; the fishing industry has been rehabilitated. Minerals production has increased through modernization of equipment and methods. The basic needs of the people are being supplied.

There has been a vast improvement in educational facilities and methods. Primary education is now compulsory. The 976 middle schools, 311 high schools, and 62 colleges and universities are flooded with applicants. The desire for education is insatiable.

Koreans are an homogenous race, clearly distinguishable from both the Chinese and the Japanese. Their language and customs are their own. Until 1945 they had been unified for 1300 years. The Koreans are dedicated to the unification of their nation. As in other free countries, there are many differences of political opinion among the Korean people. But on this point there is absolute unity of opinion and purpose: Korea must—and will—be unified!



설날.

Traditions of the New Year

Two happy children in colorful, traditional costumes enjoy dancing on New Year's Day. Early in the morning, they visit their relatives and the parents of their friends to extend the greetings of the season.

DECEMBER 1957 — JANUARY 1958

1st WEEK

29 Sun	
30 Mon	
31 Tues	
1 Wed	설날. New Year's Day
2 Thurs	
3 Fri	
4 Sat	

JANUARY 1959

2nd WEEK

4 Sun	
5 Mon	
6 Tues	
7 Wed	
8 Thurs	
9 Fri	
10 Sat	



목화.

Painting

Korean ladies have long been noted for their artistic ability. Here, a lady paints a spray of plum blossoms, assisted by her sister. The beautiful brass-bound cabinets in the background are a mass of intricately inlaid mother-of-pearl on black or red lacquer



농촌의 설경.

Rural Winter

Winter is a season most beloved by children, who revel in the snow and skate merrily on the sheets of ice which cover the rice-paddies.



한라산의 스키—장.

Skiing Grounds of Korea

A group of skiers enjoy their wintry outdoor sport at the skiing ground of Mt. Halla on Cheju Island, the biggest island of the country in the southern sea.



인 날리기

Flying Kites

In winter and early spring when the northwesterly wind prevails, Korean boys are devoted to flying kites. There are kite flying contests even for adults every year. The popularity of kite flying in Korea originated from a tale of a wise general who successfully used a kite over the enemy lines as means of communication with a castle surrounded by the enemy.



해빙

The Advent of Spring

As soon as the ice melts from the rivers in spring, fishermen overhaul their boats in preparation for the coming fishing season. Women seize the first opportunity to wash the family laundry in the fresh running water.



이월의 서울 거리

A Seoul Street in February

In the still cold days of February, people hustle along the street where the Heungup Bank and Midopa Department Store stand in Seoul.



널뛰기

See-saw

One of the most attractive sights in Korea is the spectacle of young girls in their brilliantly colored costumes bouncing high into the air on the see-saw—a game traditionally reserved for young girls only.



파고다 공원
Pagoda Park

This famous marble pagoda, which is thirteen stories high and believed to have been built in 1466, stands in Pagoda Park, formerly the site of a Buddhist temple in Seoul. It was here that Korea's historic Declaration of Independence was read on March 1, 1919.

FEBRUARY — MARCH 1958

9th WEEK

23 Sun	
24 Mon	
25 Tues	
26 Wed	
27 Thurs	
28 Fri	
1 Sat	1st Saml Day (Independence Day)

MARCH 1958

10th WEEK

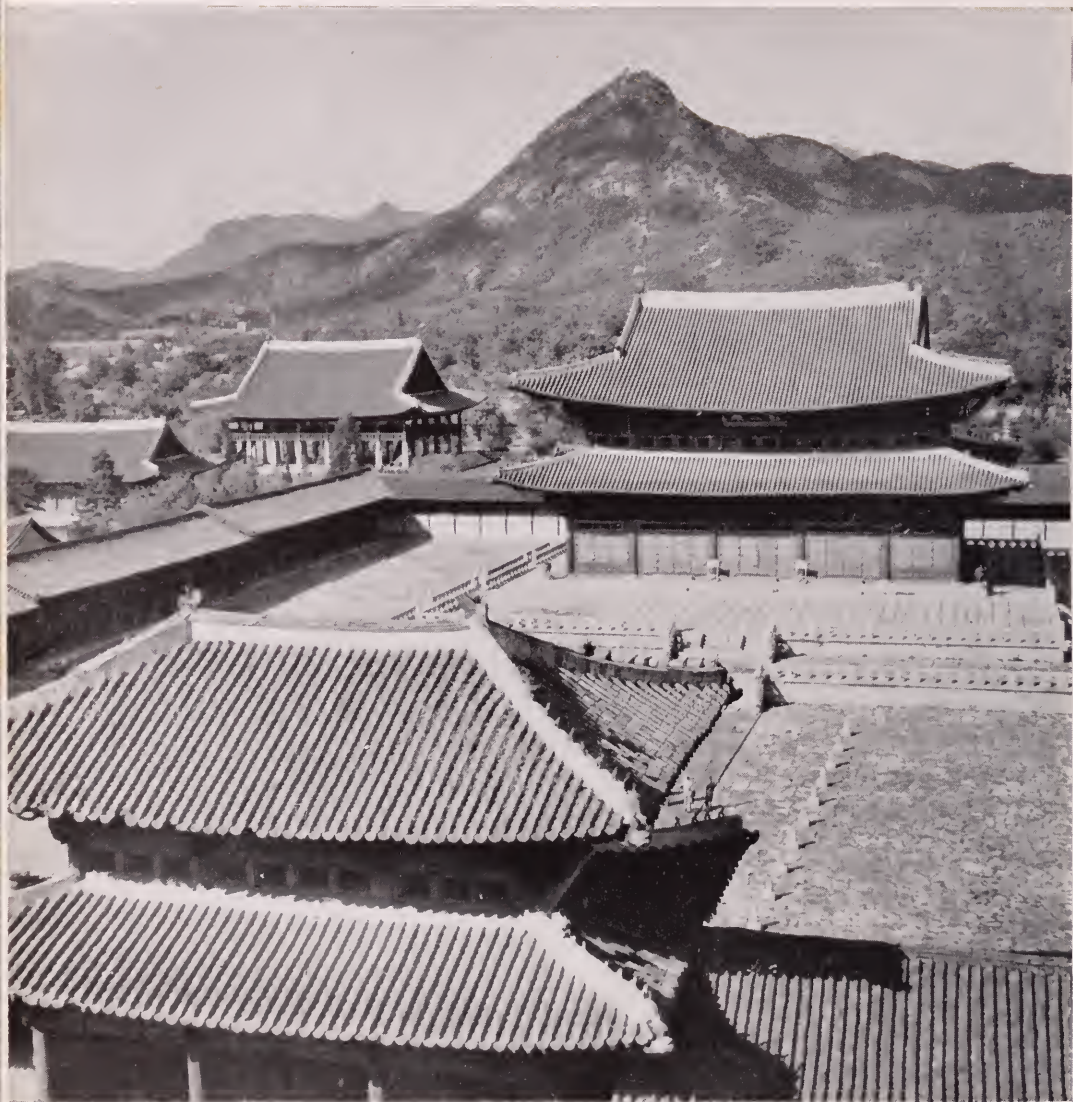
2 Sun	
3 Mon	
4 Tues	
5 Wed	
6 Thurs	
7 Fri	
8 Sat	



비원(창덕궁).

Gate to the Secret Garden

The gate to the Secret Garden at Changdeok Palace in Seoul frames a charming Korean lady. The beautiful oriental garden was constructed during the Yi Dynasty.



경복궁 근정전

Kyongbok Palace

This Palace was rebuilt in Seoul between 1865 and 1869 during the regency of Taewon-gun, toward the end of the Yi Dynasty. Near the center, stands the great throne hall, while the famed royal pavilion, Kyonghoc-ru, is seen in the background.



춘경

Field in Spring

In the spring the farmers hopefully prepare the soil for another crop, aided by the strong and patient oxen.



빨래 강

Along the River

A common sight along every Korean river and stream is the constant laundering of clothes in the running water.

MARCH 1958

13th WEEK

23 Sun	
24 Mon	
25 Tues	
26 Wed	리대통령 탄신일 President Rhee's Birthday
27 Thurs	
28 Fri	
29 Sat	

MARCH — APRIL 1958

14th WEEK

30 Sun	
31 Mon	
1 Tues	
2 Wed	
3 Thurs	
4 Fri	
5 Sat	식목일. Arbor Day



남매.

Innocent Devotion

On a sunny afternoon, a little girl talks earnestly to her little brother near the fountain in the Duksoo Palace garden in Seoul. With warmer weather, and the flowers beginning to bloom, the children will come often to this lovely garden.



만춘

Swans in the Spring

On a spring day, the swans on the pond of Duksoo Palace seem to have something very special to discuss. It is warm now and more and more children will be coming to the pond to admire the graceful water birds,



금강력사

Deva King

The Deva King stands in belligerent guardianship at the entrance to the Sokkul-am Cave Temple in Kyongju. The world famous cave temple contains hundreds of beautiful Buddhist images carved from the solid rock during the Silla era, more than one thousand years ago.



야유

A Picnic

Two old men have enjoyed a picnic on a lovely spring day. And while admiring the beautiful cherry blossoms and the songs of skylarks, perhaps they even had a little rice wine.



밭매기

Hand Cultivation

As everywhere, farming requires many hours of hard, backbreaking labor. White-tented rows of cucumber seedlings are protected from the weather, as farm-women clear the field of obnoxious weeds, which might sap their growth.



고궁의 어린이들

Girls at Palace

Dressed in their best, these young girls enjoying a lovely Sunday at an old palace in Seoul, try to find out if a huge royal incense-burner can hold all three of them.



총무로 르-다리.

Downtown In Seoul

This is Namdaemun-ro, one of the busiest streets in downtown Seoul. Concentrated here are banks, department stores, and many other commercial enterprises.



광릉 풍경

The Way to a Royal Tomb

This inviting path leads to the royal tomb of a King of the Yi Dynasty in the suburbs of Seoul. Lined with stately trees that are hundreds of years old, it is a favorite walk of the young people of the city.



인정전 옥좌(창덕궁)

Royal Throne

The vacant throne remains, although the times have changed, and only the memory of the glories of the Yi Dynasty lingers in the empty royal hall. During the five hundred years of the Dynasty (1392—1910), twenty-seven kings governed from this seat of authority in Changduk Palace in Seoul.



작약

Peony

The beautiful peony blossoms in late spring in Korea. The garden of the Duksoo Palace in Seoul is noted for its beautiful peonies,

JUNE 1958

23rd WEEK

1 Sun	
2 Mon	
3 Tues	
4 Wed	
5 Thurs	
6 Fri	현충일. Memorial Day
7 Sat	

JUNE 1958

24th WEEK

8 Sun	
9 Mon	
10 Tues	
11 Wed	
12 Thurs	
13 Fri	
14 Sat	



향구지

Homeward Bound

At dusk the farmer, tired but filled with satisfaction over the successful sale of the products of his land at the market, returns to his home through a scene of placid beauty.



방화 수류정(수원)

Pavilion of Flowers and Willows

Atop a small hill across the river, stands the ancient pavilion of Panghwa Suryu-jong, the Pavilion of Flowers and Willow-trees. It is near Suwon, 26 miles south of Seoul.

JUNE 1958

25th WEEK

15 Sun	
16 Mon	
17 Tues	
18 Wed	
19 Thurs	
20 Fri	
21 Sat	

JUNE 1958

26th WEEK

22 Sun	
23 Mon	
24 Tues	
25 Wed	六·二五의 날. Korean War Anniversary
26 Thurs	
27 Fri	
28 Sat	



낙화암(부여)

The Rock of the Falling Flowers

In the year 600, when the Silla-Tang Forces attacked Puyo, the capital of the Paekje Kingdom, 3,000 Paekje court ladies were said to have thrown themselves into this river from a rock on its bank. The rock was named and to this day is still known as "The Rock of the Falling Flowers." Legend also has it that So Chong-bang, General of Tang, fished for the dragon abiding in the river, and hooked it by using a live white horse as bait, thus giving the river the name, "White Horse River," which it still bears today.



폭포(제주도)

Chonji-yon Waterfall

Chonji-yon Waterfall, one of the famous scenic spots on beautiful Cheju Island, tumbles over a high cliff into a sparkling pool of fresh water at the very edge of the sea.



다이 (제주도)

Women Divers

The women divers of Cheju Island are world famous. With only the equipment shown, they dive deep into the sea, harvesting mussels, crustaceans, and edible sea foods of many types. This type of fishing has always been limited to the women of Cheju Island.



북한산성

The Ancient Fortress

No longer do guards patrol the wall of the ancient fortress on Mt. Pukhan, north of Seoul. But though it lies in ruins today, the wall was a strong and important defense in the days of spears and bows and arrows.

JULY 1958

29th WEEK

13 Sun	
14 Mon	
15 Tues	
16 Wed	
17 Thurs	세헌절. Constitution Day
18 Fri	
19 Sat	

JULY 1958

30th WEEK

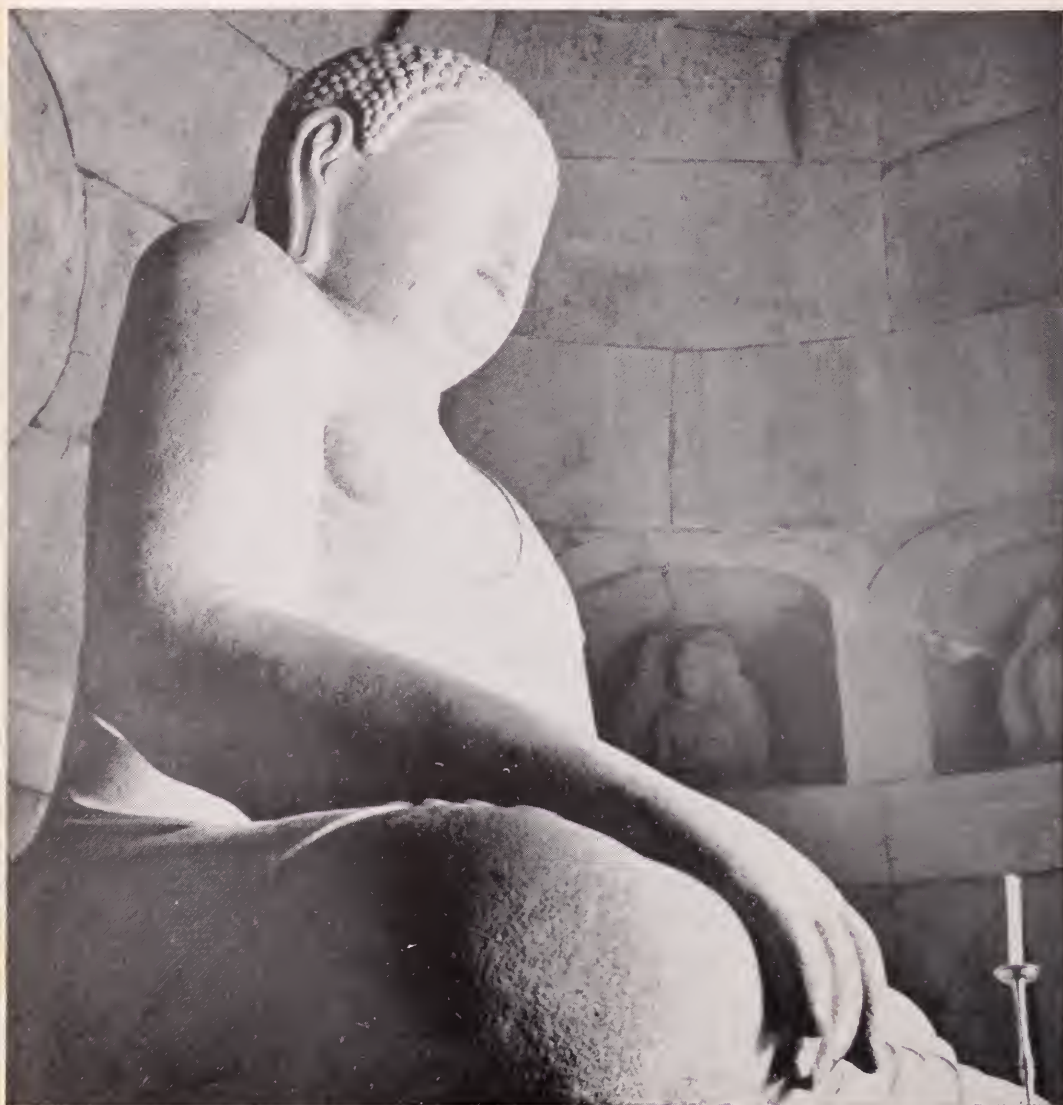
20 Sun	
21 Mon	
22 Tues	
23 Wed	
24 Thurs	
25 Fri	
26 Sat	



농촌의 아침

Morning in the Village

Curling tendrils of smoke merge into a soft gray haze, obscuring the village as the housewives start the morning fires in preparation for the day's cookery.



석불(석굴암)

Sokkul-am Buddha

More than one thousand years ago, skillful artisans carved this great Buddha from the living rock at the world famous cave temple at Sokkul-am. This temple is one of the outstanding archeological remains of the great Silla Dynasty, and is in an almost perfect state of preservation.



무장

Dairy Ranch

Dairy farming is a relatively recent innovation in Korea. Within the past few years, however, thousands of head of dairy cattle have been imported for breeding purposes, and milk and milk products are assuming a larger role in the Korean diet.



농촌 길

Country Road

A couple in mourning dress is on the way to visit the tomb of a recently deceased parent. The country road is quiet, and sometimes even pheasants can be seen crossing it slowly. The pines are the most abundant trees in Korea.

AUGUST 1958

33rd WEEK

10 Sun	
11 Mon	
12 Tues	
13 Wed	
14 Thurs	
15 Fri	광복절. Liberation Day
16 Sat	

AUGUST 1958

34th WEEK

17 Sun	
18 Mon	
19 Tues	
20 Wed	
21 Thurs	
22 Fri	
23 Sat	



조계사(서울)

Chogye-sa Temple

This temple in Seoul is the national headquarters of Buddhism in Korea, and directs the activities of about 800 other Buddhist temples in the country.



분황사(경주)

Brick Pagoda of the Former Punhwang-sa Temple

This three-storied remnant of the original nine-storied pagoda is all that remains of the original Punhwang-sa Temple at Kyongju. The pagoda was built during the glorious Silla Dynasty.



죽서루(삼척·오십천 하류)

Scenic Beauty of Chuksu-ru

For generations, the Korean people have admired the scenic beauty of Chuksu-ru. Many famous poems have been written here in the ancient Pavilion near Samchok, Kangwon-do Province.



남산 가도

Namsan Park

Namsan Park is richly covered with a dense, green growth of pine-trees and, from its top, provides a breath-taking panorama of Seoul. In its quiet, natural beauty, the busy citizens of the capital city find welcome respite throughout the year.



대리석산(소청도)

Island of Marble

Just off the western coast of Korea lies the Island of Sochong-do. The Island is a solid block of marble, which is famous for its beautiful markings and sparkling finish. This island is the principle source of building and decorative marble in Korea.



도봉산 만장봉

Mountain Climbing

On a peak of Mt. Tobong, 15 miles northeast of Seoul, a group of lads enjoys the thrill of mountain climbing. In the mountainous peninsula country of Korea, mountain climbing is particularly popular among the students.

SEPTEMBER 1958

39th WEEK

<p>21 Sun</p>	
<p>22 Mon</p>	
<p>23 Tues</p>	
<p>24 Wed</p>	
<p>25 Thurs</p>	
<p>26 Fri</p>	
<p>27 Sat</p>	<p>추석 Autumn Harvest Festival</p>

SEPTEMBER — OCTOBER 1958

40th WEEK

28 Sun	
29 Mon	
30 Tues	
1 Wed	
2 Thurs	
3 Fri	개천절, National Foundation Day
4 Sat	



박

Korean Gourd

Very typical of Korea, it is used in rural areas as a symbol of peace. When it is ripe in autumn, it is cut in half and the hard rind is dried for a number of uses, such as dippers. Its Korean name is *pak*.



화서문(수원)

Ancient Fort and Gate of Suwon

The ruins of an ancient guard tower at Suwon, 26 miles south of Seoul, stand beside the ancient main gate to the town. Today, Suwon is especially well known for its Agricultural Research Institute.

OCTOBER 1958

41st WEEK

5 Sun	
6 Mon	
7 Tues	
8 Wed	
9 Thurs	한글날. Hangul Day (Korean Alphabet Day)
10 Fri	
11 Sat	

OCTOBER 1958

42nd WEEK

12 Sun	
13 Mon	
14 Tues	
15 Wed	
16 Thurs	
17 Fri	
18 Sat	



추수

After the Toil

In the fall, as the harvested grain lies drying in the fields before thrashing, Korea becomes a land of quiet beauty and peaceful contentment. Farmers rest after a summer of toil, and the ever-present mountains burst into a riot of brilliant fall foliage, which fades gradually in the haze of late afternoon.



다대포(부산)

Songdo Park, Pusan

The Pusan area offers some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. Songdo Park combines the dark green of pine-covered hills with the brilliant sapphire blue of many bays and inlets to create a harmonic picture of peace and beauty.

OCTOBER 1958

43rd WEEK

19 Sun	
20 Mon	
21 Tues	
22 Wed	
23 Thurs	
24 Fri	유엔 데이 UN Day
25 Sat	

OCTOBER — NOVEMBER 1958

44th WEEK

26 Sun	
27 Mon	
28 Tues	
29 Wed	
30 Thurs	
31 Fri	
1 Sat	



감따기

Picking Persimmons

In the late autumn, ripe red persimmons are abundant in Korea. Persimmons are a favorite Korean fruit, and are eaten ripe, or preserved by drying.



심부름

On an errand

On a foggy morning, with her little brother on her back, she's on her way to her uncle's with a message from her father. It's a little chilly, but she doesn't mind.



이영 익기

Thatch Roof

A farmer prepares a new roof for his house with fresh straw. Every year in the late fall, he renews the thatch.



침성대 풍경(경주)

Autumn in Kyongju

Quiet autumn with its high, blue skies comes to Kyongju, ancient capital of the Silla Kingdom. Two boys rake the foliage under trees where once a busy city stood. The tower-like structure in the background is the astronomical observatory erected during the Silla era over 1,000 years ago.

NOVEMBER 1958

47th WEEK

16 - Sun	
17 Mon	
18 Tues	
19 Wed	
20 Thurs	
21 Fri	
22 Sat	

NOVEMBER 1958

48th WEEK

23 Sun	
24 Mon	
25 Tues	
26 Wed	
27 Thurs	추수감사절 Thanksgiving Day
28 Fri	
29 Sat	



이화 여대 본관

Ewha Women's University

Approximately four thousand girls are enrolled in this Christian institution. It is the largest women's university in Korea, and occupies an ideal location in the suburbs of Seoul.



성지

Ruins of Seoul City Wall

The City of Seoul was once surrounded by a high stone defensive wall. Much of the ancient wall has been destroyed to make room for the modern city, but miles of the old defensive walls still remain in the mountains encompassing the city. The section shown here is an example.

NOVEMBER — DECEMBER 1958

49th WEEK

30 Sun	
1 Mon	
2 Tues	
3 Wed	
4 Thurs	
5 Fri	
6 Sat	

DECEMBER 1958

50th WEEK

7 Sun	
8 Mon	
9 Tues	
10 Wed	
11 Thurs	
12 Fri	
13 Sat	



환갑

The 60th Birthday Anniversary

The sixtieth birthday anniversary is one of the most important anniversaries in Korean life. On this day, relatives and friends gather with much ancient ceremony to honor the occasion with gifts and feasting.



어촌

Preparing Cuttle-fish for Market

Cuttle-fish are a staple item of food in Korea. Millions are caught in autumn and winter, and after being dried, are shipped to all parts of the country. Here, fishermen clean the catch and string the fish on sticks preparatory to drying.

DECEMBER 1958

51st WEEK

14 Sun	
15 Mon	
16 Tues	
17 Wed	
18 Thurs	
19 Fri	
20 Sat	

DECEMBER 1958

52nd WEEK

21 Sun	
22 Mon	
23 Tues	
24 Wed	
25 Thurs	성탄절. Christmas
26 Fri	
27 Sat	



가야금

Kayagum

One young lady plays the *kayagum* in her living room, as the other enjoys its distinctive melody. This ancient musical instrument is one of the cultural treasures of the country.



연말

Year's End

For some it has seemed long; for others far too short. But time waits for no man. Inevitably come the snows again, and the year must end. We hope it's been a good year for you. We hope the New Year will be even better.

DECEMBER 1958 — JANUARY 1959

53rd WEEK

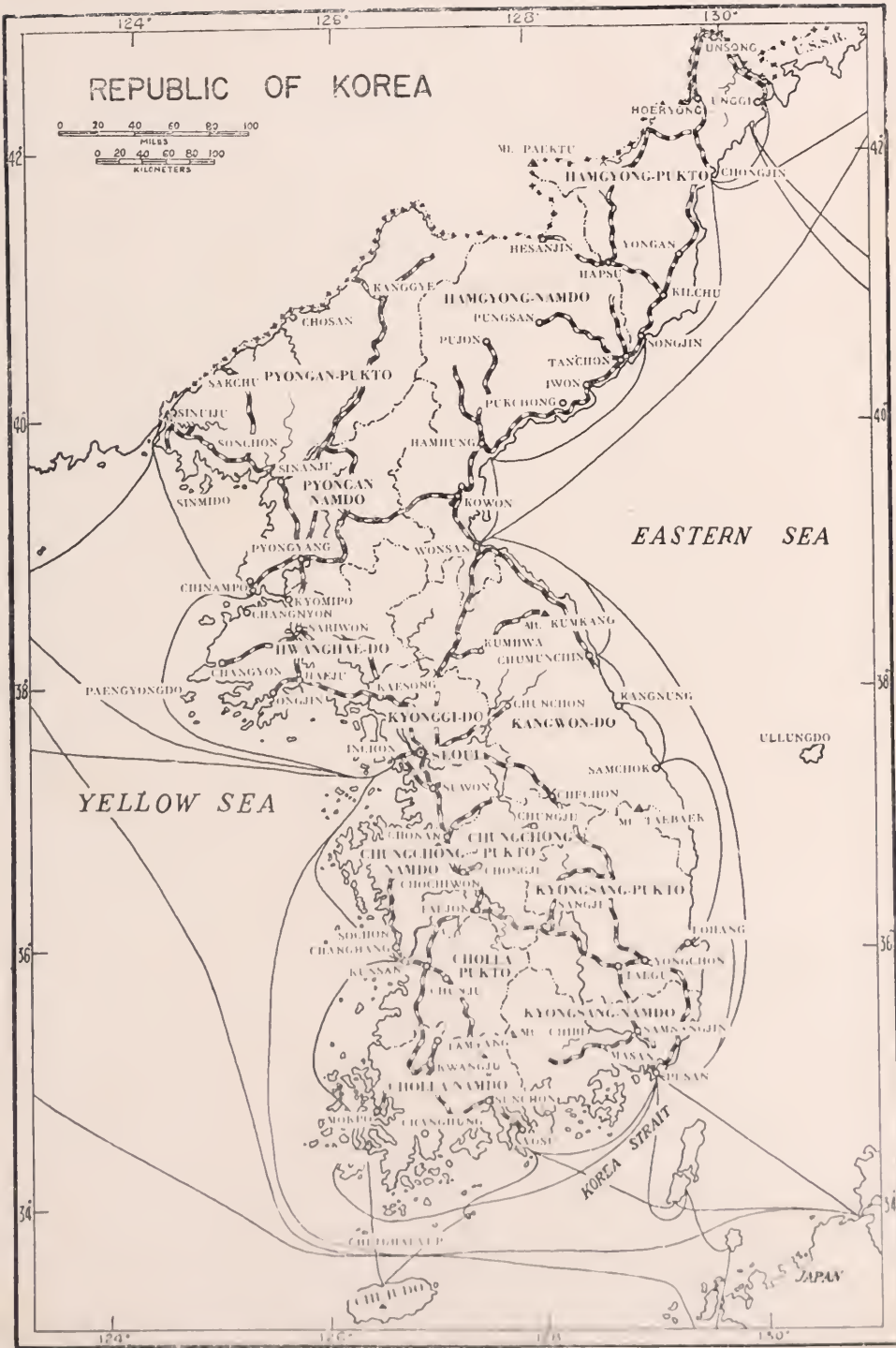
28 Sun	
29 Mon	
30 Tues	
31 Wed	
1 Thurs	설날 New Year's Day
2 Fri	
3 Sat	

JANUARY 1959

2nd WEEK

4 Sun	
5 Mon	
6 Tues	
7 Wed	
8 Thurs	
9 Fri	
10 Sat	

REPUBLIC OF KOREA



EASTERN SEA

YELLOW SEA

KOREA STRAIT

ULLUNGDO

JAPAN

CHIHU DO

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